ment for his pulpit supply had been assented

## NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

## SULLIVAN MAD AS A HORNET.

THE EVENING SUN.

Circumstion larger than any other

TO HIS PACE MITCHELL CALLS HIM BLUFFER AND NO GENTLEMAN.

The Big Fellow Tries to Get at him and Scarce Spectators Out of Their Wits-He Begs Mitchell to Come on and Get Licked on the Spet-The Britan Prefers to Wait Till Next Spring-A Fight Arranged, Copyright, 1887, by Tun Sun Printing and Publishing

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- London is learning very fast that John L. Sullivan, whom America has sent over to humiliate the strong men of these islands, is wonderful even beyond what they at first imagined, and that his wonderfulness spreads out in many unexpected directions. This afternoon, for instance, they learned that he could sing. It was in the Aquarium, and Boston's real source of greatness was waiting to make arrangements to fight Mitchell. The huge organ was pouring out a tune to amuse the hundreds of strangers who wandered about. The tune was a religious tune, and, to every one's amazement, Sullivan joined in, conduct ing his music on a plan precisely similar to

that adopted by the organ.

Lowering the key, the music began apparently in his knees and worked up as high as his chest, where it stopped and rumbled about. The highest note he touched was bass D, and that was quite a soprano effort for him. The music as it is written gives no idea of the lowness of Sullivan's voice. An iron safe being holsted up outside of a building and dropping back on to the sidewark would give a protty good idea of his notes as they tumbled out of his mouth, and the crowd that had gathered was sorry when he stopped to say:

'I'll knock the top of his blank head off, the blankity blank."

Sullivan gives up Boston culture when it comes to using words that lend vigor to a limited vocabulary. Sullivan meant Mitchell's head. After a while Mitchell, with his fatherin-law, Pony Moore, arrived. Sullivan stopped to explain to those whom his music had aston labed that a man who is the champion in the great art of fighting may still have soul for more trifling things, such as music; and then there was an adjournment from the Aquarium to a private room in a restaurant near West-

On the way Sullivan walked apart, and studiously avoided Mitchell, declaring that he was afraid to trust himself near him. You have seen a small boy of good principles avoid the apple barrel. Sullivan was the boy and Mitchell the apple barrel. The room was very small and very much packed, and a row worth remembering was very near coming off. Sullivan only said: "This fight's got to come off quick," and then took to glaring. One glare fell on the smooth and upright head waiter, and transformed him into a tottering wreck. Mitchell suggested a fight on next Tuesday Sullivan wanted it on Saturday, but agreed to day, adding as a parenthesis to his friends that if he left anything for Mitchell's wife to recognize by Tuesday night, he, Sullivan, would never hold up his hand again, but take to driving a team.

Mitchell wanted to fight for £500 a side. Sul-livan growled. "Make it more if you've got the money," but agreed to the £500. London prize ring rules were agreed to, bare knuckles and all the rest of it, and then came the question

all the rest of it, and then came the question about the size of ring.

Then began trouble. Mitchell said a twenty-four foot ring, wanting room, as is natural in anybody who is making arrangements to fight a man who only understands knocking out. Sullivan said, "I'll be a sixteen-foot ring," Sullivan's arm is long. Its reach is increased so much by his shoulders, which poke out like another pair of arms, that sixteen feet is not much. Mitchell knows this. He refused to hear of anything but a twenty-four foot ring, and then the language which passed was too painful to report, and would probably twist the cable wires besides. The friends kept between Builivan and Mitchell, and they told each other was a bluffer and had never even whipped a good little man. He had told him before that he was a bluffer and had never even whipped a good little man. And the first clizes of Boston had treated those remarks with the disdain which he could well afford, but the "no genteman. He had told him before that he was a bluffer and had never even whipped a good little man. and the first clizes of Boston had treated those remarks with the disdain which he could well afford, but the "no genteman. He had told him before that he was a bluffer and had never even whipped a good little man. and the first clizes of Boston had treated those remarks with the disdain which he could well afford, but the "no genteman. He had told him before that he was a bluffer and had never even whipped a good little man. and the first clizes of Boston had treated those remarks with the disdain which he could well afford, but the "no genteman. He had told him before that he was a bluffer and had never even whipped as good little man. and the first clizes of Boston had treated those remarks with the disdain which he could well afford, but the "no genteman. He had told him before that he was a bluffer and had never even whipped a good little man. And the first clizes of Boston had treated the so many Boston police.

He made a grab for Mitchell, but was stolyl about the size of ring.

Then began trouble. Mitchell said a twenty-

feet ring, and when that was refused the Sullives who has frightened so many Boston policemen and indulged in so many impromptu fights came to the surface. Every one thought blood would be spilled all around the floor The walls of the room, which was only ten feet square, were of glass, and every one would have been cut a little. It was a great relief to those who had no interest in Mitchell's fate

when Sullivan said:
"Come on, you little bluffer. Bring your father-in-law with you, and I'll lick you now

Mitchell's father-in-law made it plain that no such scheme was palatable to him, and Sullivan, grabbing at Mitchell once more, said: Come, get into the carriage and settle it, if

you've got any fight in you."

This proposition met the joyous approval of all the Americans, including Phillips, Sullivan's backer, and Holske, his manager, but Chippy friend, was there, and knew that Sullivan would ruin his chances in England by treating any one as he would certainly have treated Mitchell had they gone away together. He threw himself before Suilivan forming a 840-pound barrier, and sucmost beautiful battle. Sullivan was in a rage that was quite unpleasant to witness. He tried to say something, but could only find words more and more expressive to vent his opinion of Mitchell, and at last, urged by Chippy Nor-ton, went away, telling Phillips, his backer, to ing to Chippy Norton a bag containing £100 to

bind any bargain that might be made.

Phillips decided that the fight must be arranged somehow, to prove Sullivan's willingness to fight anything. Two hours talking was done, and Mitchell, who has a reputation for cleverness at business, got everything he wanted. A fight was arranged a long time shead, early in the spring. The date is to be kept secret. It will take place in a twenty-four foot ring, London prize rules, for £500 a side The match will-be fought not less than six and

not more than 1,000 miles from London. Mitchell's explanation of his having challenged a man who, of course, no one thinks he beaten; that if he doesn't beat him he will be ready to stop fighting, and that he is able to afford £500 snyhow.

Sullivan gave an exhibition to-night which drew an enormous crowd and the greatest ap-plause. Before and after the exhibition he had prevented his licking Mitchell, and ex-plained how he would have driven him off into a side street where there were no policemen. hammered him, and left him there. He declares now that he doesn't care about any money that he may make here, and only wants to fight. "I'll knock two or three of their heads off,"

he declared, figuratively, "and then go home Before he boxed to-night, Holske, on Suili-

van's behalf, explained why the latter had agreed to box Mitchell, saying: "Mr. Sullivan is everywhere recognized as

here, not to say he is the champion, but to prove it, and he's ready to fight any one who has got the money, whether he has got any reputation or not."

THE SMITH-KILRAIN FIGHT. It was arranged to-day that the pugilists' belt should be deposited in the Sporting Life office, and that Fleming and Harding, representing Smith and Kilrain, should be sent to spain to select a suitable place for the fight. It was further agreed that twelve men on each side should be allowed to witness the light instead of fifty, as originally proposed.

HE KILLED POPULAR DR. DUGGAN.

George Weidler on Trial for Murder-The Defence Temperary Insanity.

George Weidler, a very light-complexioned boyish-looking fellow, with yellow, close-cut hair, smooth face, large, bright brown eyes, and rather pleasant looking, was put on trial in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday morning for the murder of Dr. Edward H. Duggan, whom he shot down, apparently in cold blood, in Williamsburgh in June last. Dr. Duggan, on the afternoon of June 24, had just stepped down the stoop of a patient at 317 Taylor street, and was about to reenter his coupé when Weidler met him. There were a few when Weidler met him. There were a few words, and Weidler drew a revolver and shot Dr. Duggan twice, one builet taking effect in the left forearm, and the other in the forehead, causing instant death. Dr. Duggan tried to escape after the first shot, but Weidler pursued him around the coupé, and shot him at very close quarters in the middle of the street. The murder created great excitement in Williamsburgh, where Dr. Duggan lived for twenty years and built up an extensive practice. He was a very popular man, and had friends all over Williamsburgh. Dr. Duggan, shortly before the shooting, had attended Mirs. Weidler, and it was said that the murderous rage of Weidler was inspired either by some misconduct of the Doctor toward his wife or by the Doctor's explanation to Mrs. Weidler of the cause of her illness.

These questions were asked each talesman by Gen. Isaac S. Catlin before his admission to the jury box:

Have you any feeling or prejudice against the defence of insanity, temporary or otherwise, honestly interposed in behalf of an accused person? Would you entertain the defence of temporary insanity with the same consideration as that of any other defence, if the proof of temporary insanity was satisfactory?

It took four hours to get a jury. Then the trial was adjourned to this morning. District Attorney Ridgway announced that the prosecution would not occupy more than a few hours, and the trial will probably be brought to a close to-day. The defence will try to prove that young Weldler had a tendency toward insanity, and had been driven to commit the act by a great injury toward him on the part of Dr. Duggan. A number of the female friends of the prisoner surrounded him as he was leaving the court room for the jail, and one of them presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

Neighbors Say that Mrs. Mole has Ill Treated Leun McHugh.

Six-year-old Lena McHugh, an orphan, was adopted by Mrs. Mole of 1,382 Ninth avenue nearly six months ago, upon the death of the child's father. Mrs. Ada E. Fullerton, who lives in the same house, charges that Mrs. Mole has systematically abused and ill treated Lena. Mrs. Katherine Ruppert of 443 East Thirteenth street, the child's grandmother, petitioned Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for an order requiring Mrs. Mole to produce the child in court. The petition, which was drawn up by Counsellor Frederick Botty, contains affidavits of Mrs. Ruppert and Mrs. Ada Fullerton and Mrs. Mary Jones, neighbors of Mrs. Mole, who have witnessed the child's ill treatment. Judge Barrett granted the order, which was made returnable

It is Predicted that the 95 Factories will

The cause of the recent closing of ninetyfive cigar factories in Havana, which threw out of work 12,000 operatives, was a matter of active discussion among the cigar and tobaccoleaf importers down town yesterday. A Sun re-

porter found several gentlemen who have re-

turned from Cuba within a week.
"It is a continuation of the trouble that led to a six-weeks' lockout last year," said one, "and it is a struggle to see whether the men or the it is a struggle to see whether the men or the owners shall run the factories. Last year it was a question of wages. They came to a compromise upon that question, and this year the operatives are satisfied with prices, except upon one or two minor points. They want the employers to sign an agreement to keep them at work on the same kind and qualities of to-bacco at the present prices all the year round. Nothing would please the manufacturers better than to be able to keep such an agreement, but it is impossible."

As to the probable length of the lockout he

than to be able to keep such an agreement, but it is impossible."

As to the probable length of the lockout, he said that, although both the employers and employees were thoroughly organized, neither could afford to hold out long. "They will compromise soon." he said. Another, a large importer of leaf, gave this explanation of the situation:

"The quality of Cuban tobacco has been bad in many districts for two years. The law does not allow the eigarmakers to import any tobacco except from Porto Rico, and that is good only for a chean cigar for local use. As a consequence the factories have not been able to give the operatives full employment. The employers conceded an advance in wages last year, and I believe the operatives are satisfied with the rates, but many factories could only give the operatives half a day's work a day. The small earnings have naturally caused dissatisfaction, and now the employees demand full time."

## Accusing the Seventh Regiment.

The high percentage obtained last week by

The police of Elizabeth were informed yesterdaymorning that two good-looking girls had been deserted in Fink's Hotel by a man who called himself Dr. Heim of the Elizabeth General Hospital. They were Eva and Lena Sommerfeld of Wilmington, Del. They were engaged by Heim at an intelligence effice there and induced to so to Elizabeth as nurses for 50 a week. Lena had Evol in silver, which Heim took from her, saying he would get it changed into bank notes. He did not regime. The girls were sent to Fi liadelphia yesterday. They would not go back to Wilmington, because they thought that the Keeper of the intelligence office was in league with Heim.

ANARCH MOST FOUND GUILTY THE JURY SEVEN TO FIVE FOR AC QUITTAL AT FIRST.

Four Hours in the Jury Room Brings Them Round-Most's Book on Bombs Got In, and Lawyer Rowe Says that Feteled Them-The Anarch Puts in a Day's Oratory in Court-One Drink of Seer on his Way to the Tembs at 16 P. M.

The jury which tried John Most for holding an unlawful assembly went out of court for conviction. After 4% hours' absence they came back unanimous for conviction, They went out at 5:45. After they had been gone an hour, Most, who was talking with a tall, brownbearded disciple of Marat, ventured to re-mark that the jury would disagree. One thing they agreed on was that they wanted their dinner, and they marched to Leggett's Hotel, remained there an hour, and returned to talk over the Anarch's case. Most went and got his dinner, came back to court, smoked a cigar, and told the reporters about his experiences in prisons. He said:

"I suspected that Juror Lehmaler would be against me when he took his seat in the box. He threw down his great coat as if he were angry because he had been selected. His attitude has been hostfle from the first." Most grinned as broadly as his protuberant jaw would allow him to over the recollection of

a talk he said he had had with Capt. McCullagh just after the jury went out. "That was the queerest thing yet," he said.
"Capt, McCullagh came up and said, 'Hello, John!' He never called me that before. 'The

jury will never agree, he says. I say, 'I hope

The familiar injunction, "Hats off," at 10 The familiar injunction. "Hats off," at 10 o'clock, indicated the approach of Judge Cowing. A minute after he had taken his seat the jury filed in. Nearly all of them were pale. Most glanced at them approhensively.

"Gulity!" was the verdict announced by the foreman. Most displayed no outward sign of emotion. He nodded his head as if he was mentally remarking, "Well, I thought so."

Mr. Howe said: "I am satisfied that the introduction of those books brought about my client's conviction. I ask to have some day next week for argument on a motion on appeal."

Judge Cowing said he would hear Mr. Howe on Monday. Several of Most's friends and a dozen reporters crowded around the Anarch and asked him what he thought of the verdict. He said he was not surprised, and that he never expected to get a fair trial in this country.

The verdict was the result of many ballots. On the first the vote was 7 to 5 for acquittal, then 6 to 6, then 10 to 2, and then 11 to 1.

Most was carried off to the Tombs, taking a drink of beer at Maher's saloon on the way.

Detective Rott, one of the winesses against Most, said yesterday that one of the jurymen. Patrick W. Hall, a real estate broker of '729 East Ninth street, is the father of John J. Hall, one of Capt. McCullagh's young policemen. Mr. Howe readily accepted Mr. Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. Hall declured with emphasis that he was a Home Ruleir and Land Leaguer. o'clock, indicated the approach of Judge Cow-

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Howe wore his winter raiment in the court in the morning. It consisted externally of a huge sealskin overcoat. Upon the lapel there was a big bouquet of flowers. The only witness of the day was Most himself. Before calling Most. Mr. Howe, addressing Judge Cowing, said that it was with deep regret and indignation that he had heard the wrening before that threatening letters had been sent to Judge Cowing having reference to the trial.

"If I had any idea that Most sent them, or anybody sent them for him. I would fling up my brief in this case in an instant," he said,

"I am very glad to hear you say so, Mr. Howe," said Judge Cowing.

Most took the oath by affirming, and Mr. Howe began on him with:

"Most, do you know anything about those threatening letters?"

Most said vocilerously that he did not, and that he got lots of anonymous letters every week himself that he didn't read. Mr. Howe went on questioning him, and Most said:

I am at years old and was born in Augsburg. I call myself a tair German scholar. I went to school in Germany eight years. For twenty years I have been writing and lecturing on social questions. I always make notes of the heads of my speeches.

Q—Did you hear the testimony of Dreyfus and the two policemen as to your speech there? A—Yes, as I always do. THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Q.—Did you read the report of your speech in THE

here."
Q.—Did you read the report of your speech in The Sur! A.—I did.
Q.—Was it a correct report? A.—It was, substantially. It was only a short report, and it was very much condensed. Sut it was substantially correct. It shows that I did not ask anybedy to do violence. It shows that I did not ask anybedy to do violence. It is not that the meeting was. It was the asual staturday night meeting of our group. We always vote to elect a Chairman. He said: "Citizen Most will address the meeting." We call each other "citizens." as other men say "Mister" or "Herr." The report of the speech in the Werld the next day was a lie. I wrote this letter to the editor of the World: "Your port of my speech in regard to the murdered Chicago Anarchists is a slander from beginning to end. I hep you will take public notice of this statement less! I shall be obliged to sue you for damage."

Most took from his pocket a copy of the Evennog Sun containing his speech in full, as he furnished it afterward, and asked that he might refer to this to refresh his recollection. Judge Cowing said that he might do so after he had stated the speech from memory as well as he could. Then Most began his speech. He spoke slowly and in a loud, clear tone, with a grand deal of oratorical effect. The jurymen and Judge Cowing leaned over to catch every word he said, and the court room grew as still as death.

word he said, and the court room grow as still as death.

Fellow Crimens: I suppose you read in the newspapers to-day and yesterday about the deeds done at Chicago. I read too, how the Mayor of New York didn's want a procession to be allowed in honor of the brave men who died at Chicago. We find the newspapers crying that free speech must be stopped for us altogether. It looks to me as if our enemies did not want to hear what we have to say at all. If they will not allow us to meet in public we will have to meet in private meeting; but some day they will be sorry that they made us hold secret meeting; but some day they will be sorry that they made us hold secret meeting.

Our brothers in Chicago were murdered. It was the most horrible crime ever committed. They were murdered by class batred. Here a man cred out "Evvenge," and I said Oh, it is not the time to talk of revenge. Our enemy is powerful. Let us beware. He is looking for other victims. I am here to accuse the sulhors of the crime. In crime, I have a man of the did to the crime. I accuse Ogiesby, too. And there is many a man in the ranks of the working men who is worthy of accusation. There is Powderly, the leader of the Kniights of Labor, if he had used his influence these men need not have been hung. There is Henry Georgenen a nerrow-minded man, but who ought to knew right from wrong—be used his influence to keep the working men of New York from protesting against that awful rine. All the workingmen in the lands hear, in their sleepless nights the cry from the Chicago graves—"Murdered!"

To Mr. Nicoll Most said that he threw the notes of his speech warw after the meeting. He

To Mr. Nicoll Most said that he threw the notes of his speech away after the meeting. He made the notes directly before his speech at Kramer's Hall. He came to the meeting rather expecting to speak, any way.

Judge Cowing-I think that's proper. Judge Cowing—I think that's proper.

Most said that he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Austria in 1869 for treason, but was soon released by a general political amnesty. In 1872 he was sent to prison for eight months in Germany for calling the Emperor of Germany a slaughterer in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1874 he was sent to prison in Berlin for a year and a half for making a speech on the memorial day of the Paris Commune. In 1878 he was sentenced for blasphemy in the Berlin City Court to two months' imprisoment. In England, later, he was imprisoned for applauding the "execution" of the Crar of Russia. He was then publishing the Freiheif in London.

descried in Fink's Hotel by a man who called himself Dr. Heim of the Elizabeth General Hospital. They were engaged by Heim at an intelligence effect there and induced to go to Elizabeth as nurses for So a week. Lean had Eloin silver, which lielm took from her, saying he would get it changed into bank notes. He did not resum. The girls were sent to Fitthelephia yeaster day. They would not go back to Wimington because they thought that the Keeper of the intelligence office was in league with Heim.

A Eathread Crush Near South Amboy.

There was an accident yesterday morning on the Amboy division between Old Bridge station and South Amboy. Passenger train 304 bound for Jersey City and daug at South Amboy at \$200 o'clock, ran into the rear of extra coal train 37. Enghaer Jesseph H. Smith, who stuck to his post, was caught in the wreat and sightly fajured. Barcessenseter Charies lumi was also shahily hurt. Bone of the passengers was injured.

with bensine, and how to do all sorts of deadly things.
"Not on the night of Nov. 12 at Kramer's Hall," was Most's answer to the recurring question if he had not written all these things.
Further on Most testified:

WILL SET THINGS RIGHT.

I believe that the revolution will come from the capitalists themselves. In the fight which must come dynamics will be used on both sides as a powerful weapon, just as torpedoes are now used at sea. Inst as torpedoes are now used at sea.

Most told Mr. Nicoli that he did not believe in
the existence of a Supreme Being.
Redirect-You know that men have varying religious
beliefs? A.—Yee, and I believe with Socrates that we
are wise if we know that we knew nothing.

are wise if we know that we knew nothing.

It was twenty minutes to 3 o'clock when Mr. Howe began his summing up. He warned the jury that they were to judge Most only for what he said on the night of Nov. 12, and that freedom of speech was on trial. He said:

I have just learned that the highest tribunal in this state has reversed the decision in the case of Jacob Sharp and ordered a new trial, upon the ground that certain evidence was introduced in that trial that ought not to have been introduced.

Mr. Howe looked significantly at Mr. Novel.

Sharp and ordered a new trial, upon the ground that certain swidence was introduced.

Mr. Howe looked significantly at Mr. Nicoll, who reddened. Mr. Howe said that all three witnesses for the people had sworn to an evident lie-that Schenk was the Chairman of the meeting. It wasn't probable that the detectives were at the meeting at all. Why wasn't Capt. McGullach called to testify that he sent them to the poeeting?

Mr. Nicoll and it was his belief that all the witnesses for the defence lied in saying that Schenk was not the Chairman of the meeting. Most's witnesses were of a class that were entitled to no credence at all. They believed in a "philosophical God." did they? Bosh! Their testimony was manufactured.

Then Judge Cowing told the jury that Anarchists. Mahommedans and pagans were all equal before the Court. Most was not on trial for his belief or his previous acts or deeds. He was on trial solely for certain words uttered specified in the indictment, and the jury must remember that it was for those words alone. The Court must not be made a grab-net to catch people for a prison on general principles. In the speech as Most said he delivered it there was nothing at all criminal. It was in bad tast-, but it did not violate any law. The only question was, what did he say? The best way to combat these new theories was to be just and fair to them. The jury should avoid junch law. The law must not be strained at all to convict Most, and if the jury had a reasonable doubt of his guilt they must acquit

ANARCHIST PLOTTINGS.

New Version of the Celebrated Interview Between John Swinton and Karl Marx. CHICAGO, Nov. 29 - A circular for distribu-

ion among the workingmen here has been published anonymously. It contains this: "In the course of a conversation between John Swinton and Karl Marx, shortly before the latter's death. Swinton asked Marx: 'What will the future bring? The answer of the great thinker and social philosopher was contained

in one short word. The answer was 'Fight.'
"How clearly Marx could look into the future. Yes, fight and struggle. Even if there are some optimists in our ranks, the majority of our comrades are convinced that it will take hard fighting to gain the great final aim which the thinking proletariat of all countries with untiring fervor is now struggling to reach. How brutally, yes, barbarously, the moneyed ruling class faces all those who, with pity for their fellow men and the courage of their convictions, express their feelings and thoughts in words and writing was shown by the terrible Chicago tragedy which ended on Nov. 11, 1887. Eight of the best and noblest ploneers of the workingmen were sacrificed—five were killed and three disabled.

"War to the palaces, peace to the huts,' La Salle exclaimed twenty years ago. Whoever has heard the people wall in the present distress and desperation ought to know that we need men who take part with enthusiasm and passion in the fight of the working alass against the social wil. Whoever joins us must take all consequences upon himself, and must be ready to sacrifice everything for the cause, even should it be his life.

"Once Anarchist, always an Anarchist,' is a proverb based upon facts, and if you know any man who once belonged to the followers of Mont and does not belong to them now, go and find him, "do not think you will succeed."

A man who has been employed for years to watch the Anarchists agitation said to-day:

"The Anarchists no longer hold public meetings, but frequent the places in which the most ignorant of laboring men congregate. They do not preach murder, arson, or open rebellion, but at first win the sympathy of these men by treating them with beer in sufficient quantities to make them pliable and fit to be used. They merely point out to them that men of their abilities ought to hold higher positions and earn larger wages. By doing this they intend to create a disastifisation among these men which will result in their asking for more pay and a new era of labor troubles.

"The men who were leaders of the Anarchists are agitating in a covered way. The copy of articles is destroyed as soon as written to hide all evidences leading to our comrades are convinced that it will take hard fighting to gain the great final aim which

all evidences leading to the discovery of the writer. There is no editor-in-cnief, managing editor, city editor, or reporter. They all claim to work in all departments, and therefore one man cannot be made responsible for an article belonging to a certain department. In short, everything the Anarchists do now is done

under cover." CITY FATHERS IN JAIL.

The Mayor and Ten Aldermen of Lincoln Neb., Locked up at Omaha.

LINCOLN, Nov. 29 .- Mayor Sawyer and ten Brooklyn."
"When do you leave Chicago?"
"To-day."
"Dr. Parker will not preach in Plymouth Church in Brooklyn." said the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus this morning. "unless some explanation of the action of the Plymouth Church authorities in breaking their contract with him is given and the matter is righted. Now, I know something about that letter written to the New York Herald. A few days ago the Doctor, Dr. Little, and myself were chatting in the parlor of the hotel, and Dr. Parker casually mentioned that he intended to intbrivew Mr. Gladstone when he arrived home, and asked us how he could advantageously dispose of the interview. The North American Review was mentioned, but, as the Doctor has prepared an article on English Descent for that magazine for the December number, he said he would prefer to dispose of it otherwise. The Forum was mentioned, but nothing was said regarding the New York Herald correspondence. The real facts in connection with Dr. Parker's eulegy of Beecher are that he lost \$105, and not being a wealthy man, he had a right to make it up in any other way that was honest. But, as Mr. Blaine says, I think it is best not to write letters."

The Chicago Herald will tell to-morrow how of the twelve members of the City Council of this city are now in the Douglas county jail at Omaha, by order of Judge Brewer of the United States Court, they having refused to pay fines imposed by the Court for contempt,

aggregating \$500.
In July last charges were preferred against Police Judge Parsons by a number of citizens, alleging malfeasance in office and misappropriation of funds paid into his hands as fines for violation of city ordinances. The Council decided to investigate the affairs of the Police Judge, but had not proceeded far when they found that before doing so they would have to adopt a set of rules to govern the examination, as the city was working under a new charter. This was done, and the investigation proceeded, and resulted in a determination on the part of the Council to oust the Police Judge. After the Council had decided upon this action, but before the final vote declaring the office vacant had been taken, the Police Judge applied to Judge Brewer of the Federal Court for an injunction, alleging that he was being tried for an alleged offence by an ex-post facto law.

A temporary injunction was served on the Council, but that body, believing that the case had been wantonly misrepresented to the Federal Court for the purpose of gaining time, decided to disregard the injunction, and thereupon took final action, removed Police Judge Parsons, and confirmed the Mayor's appointment of a successor to the office. The Council was then cited to appear before Judge Brewer to answer to the charge of contempt. At this hearing the Court held that although it might not have jurisdiction in the case originally brought, yet it was contempt for the Council to disregard the temporary injunction, and fined them accordingly in sums ranging from \$50 to \$60 each. The Council decided to tost the case in the highest court in the land, refused to pay the fines, and went to jail. Their lawyer has already left for Washington to institute habeas corpus proceedings in the United States Supreme Court.

Preparing for the Closing of Navigation. alleging malfeasance in office and misappro-

SYRACUSE, Nov. 29 .- There are but few boats on the Syracuse level of the Eric Canal. and by the closing of navigation nearly all will have time to reach winter quarters. The Francis P. Thurber has met with an accident near Rome, which prevents her reaching tide-water this season. Boatmen complain of the unprofitableness of the season, due to the work of scalpers. Saveral new boats will be built in this vicinity the coming winter. Upward of 4.500 boats have cleared from this city during the past season.

An Actor Sentenced to Thirty Days in Jail. Boston, Nov. 29 .- Edwin Arden, the actor, in the police court this afternoon, was found guilty of assault on Night Clerk Taylor at the Quincy House yesterday, as described in The Sun to-day, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the county jail. The actor appealed, and the case goes up.

The Republican Wins in the Eleventh, ALBANY, Nov. 29 .- Justice Ingalis to-day decided the return which was sent in from the Eleventh district of Watervliet, made Nov. 14. vold, and inhibiting the Board of Canvassers from receiving or canvassing it. This will decide the Senatorial case and give the certificate to Henry Russell.

P. P. R. P. P. P.

by Justice Gorman. It appeared that there was a dispute in their saloon about some money, during which Coburn struck his partner with an umbrella. Paul did not show any wound or bruise, and Justice Gorman discharged Coburn on his promise to appear if wanted. Pylo's Pearline Pessesses Peculiar Puritying Power .-

Joe Coburn, the ex-pugilist, was arrested

yesterday morning on complaint of his part-

ner, Emil Paul. The case was heard in the af-ternoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court

Brooklyn."
"When do you leave Chicago?"

BOWERY TRAVEL INTERRUPTED. A Fire in a Six-story Building Stops E

rated Trains at a Busy Time. Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday smoke WILL SET THINGS RIGHT. rolled out of the third-floor windows of the six-

story building at 78 Bowery, and a policeman Mr. Hinrichs Writes a Letter to Major Pond rang a fire alarm. The streets were full of people rushing in either direction homeward Tending to Calm Troubled Feeling in Brooklyn-Dr. Parker Poor but Thrifty. The strictures made upon the Rev. Dr. from work, and a crowd gathered which had to he forced back. Policemen scaled the elevated Parker and Major J. B. Pond in various quarrailroad tracks, and all down-town trains were ters for delay in accounting for the receipts derived from Dr. Parker's eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher Induced Major Pond to make a stopped. The first floor and basement of the building were occupied by Charles J. Jackson, a tailor, and Mr. Jackson picked up a couple of fine overcoats and started to rush out. He statement to Vice-President Hinrichs of the Beecher Statue Fund Committee. He went over the whole history of Dr. Parker's engage ment to deliver the culogy.
"Under the circumstances," said Major Pond, "Dr. Parker, relying upon the engagement of the committee, made no conditions with me as to provision for his travelling ex-penses, out and home, or for his pulpit supply

a tailor, and Mr. Jackson picked up a couple of fine overcoats and started to rush out. He bumped into a fireman, who told Mr. Jackson to calm himself, as it was only a small blazo and would be sout in a minute. Mr. Jackson went back, and he and his clerks locked the front door and stood in a group looking out of the window. The firemen soon found the fire had gained good headway on the third floor, occupied by F. Deimel & Bros., furniture manufacturers, and a third alarm was sounded.

About twenty-five cigarmakers employed by S. Janover on the sixth floor rushed flown stairs through the smoke when the first alarm was sounded. Embers began to fall upon the sidewalk in front of Mr. Jackson's windows, and the smoke began to pour up around his counters before he scented danger. Then he and his clerks beat a hasty retreat through the back door, over an area fence into Canal street. All the men employed by Deimel Broa, it was said, had gone home before 5 o'clock. No one who represented Deimel Bros, or who worked for them could be found near the scene of the fire. It was said that they occupied the second, third, and fourth floors for manufacturing and storing furniture, and carried a large stock.

The total damage will not exceed \$50,000, divided as follows: Jackson, \$14,000; Deimel & Bros., \$20,000; Janover, \$6,000, and the building \$10,000. during his absence. In view of all these facts. Dr. Parker was entirely justified in expecting to be paid by the Statue Fund Committee for the expenses of his journey, and it was not, to say the least, unreasonable that he should assume that his further stimulation as to pay-

assume that his further stipulation as to payment for his pulpit supply had been assented to."

Major Pond thought the best way out of the difficulty was to await the return of the member of Plymouth Church who agreed to pay for Dr. Parker's travelling expenses. He hastened to see that gentleman, who is Mr. Thomas G. Shearman as soon as he heard of his arrival, which was Sunday atternoon, and the latter agreed to fulfil his promise without heeitation. Having received from him \$700 for Dr. Parker's expenses, Major Fond immediately handed over to Mr. Hinrichs checks for \$1.333.31, the net receipts from the eulogy.

The gross receipts were something like \$1.840, thus making the expenses about \$500. Major Pond objected Yesterday to giving a reporter an itemized account for publication. Mr. Hinrichs stated that such an account was given to kim verbally, but he did not remember it all. The rental of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, he said, cost \$150. The expenses of an advance agent were about \$100, and upward of \$100 was paid for printing circulars and incidentals.

Mr. Hinrichs sent this communication to Major Pond yesterday:

"My DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst., enclosing your checks for \$1,333.31. I have turned them over to Mr. Ripley Ropes, the Treasurer of the fund, I am glad that you have written ace in full. Your statement as to the facts is substantially correct. I can very well understand that Dr. Parker was confused by the many despatches and letters sent to him last spring, both by me and those outside of our committee. Dr. Parker was fully justified in refusing to come in June.

"I can also understand that Dr. Parker was fully justified in refusing to come in June.

"I can also understand your own difficulties. In justice to you the fact should be emphasized that your contribution, apart from Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's generous gift, is among the largest individual subscriptions to the statue fund. I cannot refrain from thanking Mr. Shoarman, through you, for his new evidence of li HE WAS SET WITH DIAMONDS. A Smuggler from San Francisco is in Lud low Street Jail.

Paul Bodin lives in San Francisco, but just now he inhabits Ludlow street jail. He was a saloon passenger on La Gascogne, from Havre, on Monday, and his trunks fell to Customs Inspectors Brown and Donohue to examine. Silks, sealskins, and other gorgeous raiment were found, but Bodin himself was the great mine of the occasion. He was leaving the wharf

mine of the occasion. He was leaving the wharf when the inspectors stooped and searched him. They brought to light five cluster diamond rings, eight pairs of diamond earrings, four of them each containing fifty diamonds, two diamond bracelets, one gold chain encrusted with diamonds and rubles, another gold chain, and three gold scarf pins.

Bodin disclaimed any intention of defrauding the revenue, and said that he was simply the intermediary between Jeweller Haix of Paris and Jeweller Emmanuel of San Francisco. Ho was detained at the Barge Office Monday night, and yesterday was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and, in default of \$5,000 ball, sent to Ludlow street jail. The penalty is two years or \$5,000 fine, or both, and Collector Magone is determined to make things unpleasant for would-be smugglers.

HORACE LATTO AGAIN IN TROUBLE. His Accuser This Time is Not a Husband. but a Young Woman.

Dr. Jeremiah O'Sullivan found his wife and young Horace Latto together in the dentist office of Latto's brother in Fulton street, Brooklyn. about a year ago, and the result was his arrival in Brooklyn to-morrow, notwithstanding the soothing effect of Mr. Hinrichs's
letter.

Dr. Parker stayed at the St. George Hotel
during his brief sojourn in Brooklyn. Capt.
Tunbridge, the proprietor, has notified the
Rev. Mr. Hallidsy and Major Pond that there
will be no rooms at the hotel at Dr. Parker's
disposal on his second visit. President Willism Richardson, who is a warm personal
friend of Dr. Parker, has, it is said, invited him
to accept the hospitality of his house during
his coming visit to Brooklyn, but it is thought
that he will take up his quarters either in the
Massion or the Pierrepont House.

CRICAGO, Nov. 29.—A reporter found the Rev.
Dr. Joseph Parker at his hotel this morning
packing up for departure. Referring to a quotation from a New York paper which appeared
in a Chicago morning paper, the reporter asked
Mr. Parker if he had really proposed to the New
York editor to cable from Engiand six columns
of an interview with Mr. Gladstone upon British and American polities.

"I have not read the announcement," answered the minister, waving his hands as
though to waft the subject out of the window.
"And, what is more, I am not gojug to read it
or to say one solitary word about any matter,
except that, if I did write anything of the kind,
the communication was marked as a private
one."
"So that in publishing it the editor has broken some harmless pistol firing. Latto is again in trouble. He was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Refina on the complaint of seventeen-year-old Lizzie Hegeman of 1,707 Atlantic avenue, who accuses him of having attempted to assault her a week ago in Dr. O'Donoghue's office in Utica avenue and Herkimer street, Brooklyn. Miss Hegeman is the daughter of Edward, alias Butt Hegeman, be was arrested eight or nine years ago on suspicion of murdering a man on Long Island. He was kept in jall for fourteen months, when he was discharged for lack of testimony. Boon after his release he rejoined his family in Brooklyn, but remained only one hour, when he disappeared, and was never heard of until his death, which occurred two years ago.

Latto denies that he assaulted or attempted to assault Miss Hegeman, but he was placed under bonds to answer.

PASTOR PENTECOST SUSTAINED.

His Congregation Vete to Keep him by a Majerity of 55.

Three hundred members of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church in Newark met in the church last eveningito decide whether the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost was to remain in charge of the church or not, Dr. William Hayes Ward was Chairman. Five-minute speeches rant issued by Justice Kehna on the complaint

"So that in publishing it the editor has broken faith with you?"
The Doctor assented with an elaborate gesticulation, and continued:
"The editors here have been very kind to me,
the others imeaning reporters), I "The editors here have been very kind to me, but, as for the others (meaning reporters), I don't wish to say anything to them."

Ignoring this slight to his fraternity, the reporter ventured to suggest that the public were interested in the Brooklyn business.

"Sir," replied the Doctor," about this Brooklyn business I am not going to say anything at all. The whole thing has been absurdly misunderstood in certain quarters, and I shall wait until I get back to Brooklyn, where I will pursue a course that will set the matter completely at rest."

"What might that course be, Doctor?"
"I cannot say anything more until I get to Brooklyn."
"When do you leave Chicago?" Ward was Chairman. Five-minute speeches were allowed. Mr. R. Wood Brant made an appeal for the pastor, who was present with his handsome wife. Three slips of paper with "No" and "Yes" printed on them were passed around, and after a few minutes they were collected. A count showed that 223 votes had been polled, and that 139 were in Mr. Pentecost's favor, while only 84 were against him.

The announcement was received with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. A resolution was then carried that the action of the church did not mean that the congregation agreed with the views of the pastor upon land taxation or with his views about the hanging of the Anarchists. It meant only that they agreed with him in his religious belief. Mr. Pentecost said he was pleased with the result, and that he did not wish to foist his ideas upon the congregation. He was warmly cheered. were allowed. Mr. R. Wood Brant made an ap-

DAN DRISCOLL TO DIE. The Court of Appeals Affirms the Judgment Against Him.

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court which con-demned Daniel Driscoll to death for the murder of Beezy Garrity in the summer of 1886. Driscoll was tried for murder in the first degree on Sept. 25, 1886, and was found guilty and sentenced to death on Oct. 8, 1886. His attorneys appealed to the General Term for a rew trial, and sentence was affirmed on June 15, 1887. Judge Bartlett writing the opinion. Finally the court of last resort was appealed to in val. Printif the court of has resolvent to in value.

Driscoll was cast down by the news that he must be executed. He said that now the Governor night be successfully appealed to to commute his sentence to imprisonment.

Two Very Young Highwaymen.

Blaine says, I think it is better."

The Chicago Heraid will tell to-morrow how the Rev. Dr. Parker on last Sunday, in the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church in this city, just after the morning service was ended, offered to furnish the Heraid six columns of matter on the subject of Gladstone for \$1.000. The Doctor said to the Heraid reporter: columns of matter on the subsect of Gladstone for \$1,000. The Doctor said to the Herald reporter:

"As you know, I am to lecture on Gladstone to-morrow night. The lecture, by the way, is chiefly remarkable not for what it contains, but for the vast amount of information regarding Gladstone which I cannot incorporate in a platform effort. All this omitted matter I am preparing in interview form. It is nearly finished, and will make at least six long columns. I could complete it this afternoon, so you could publish it to-morrow morning, if you will make it an object for me to do so."

"About what will it cost, Doctor?"

"Well," was the reply, "an American syndicate has offered me \$100 per column for letters. This Gladstone matter will make fully six columns: six columns at \$150 per column would be \$500; but this is better matter than I shall supply if I write letters. I tell all about Gladstone's home life, those delicious little things which he has dropped if me in private conversation. I give the social side of the man's career, tell what he is and does in private, and with bright personal piquant reminiscences. I complately exhaust the subject. Really, sir, if the Herald should publish this matter I have in the form of an interview it would produce a sensation in this country, You can have it for \$1,000. I am certain Some Chicago paper will take the interview if the Grand Pacific, until 3 o'clock this afternoon. If I do not hear from you by that time I shall feel at liberty to open negotiations with another journal."

The Herald did not purchase the article, and it has not yet appeared in print in this city.

Jee Cebura Strikes his Partner. While Henry Morlot, 16 years old, of 1,322 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, and Charles Wul-lamey of 118 Prince street, this city, were walking along Fourth street last Sunday afternoon ing along Fourth street last Sunday afternoon they were approached by John Sargentie of 95 West Third street and Frank Reilly of 213 Greene street, both 12 years of age. Sergentie seized hold of Moriot and wrenched a solid gold horseshee diamond pin out of his tie. The young robber and his accomplice, Reilly, fled and escaped.

On Monday night Detectives Sullivan and Reynolds of the Fifteenth precipct captured Sargentie and Reilly, and yesterday morning avaigned them at Jefferson Market Court, where Justice Gorman held them for trial.

Ives and Stayner Will Hear From It Yet. Lawyer Case, the complainant against Ives and Stayner, was in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Davis all day yesterday. They were going over the whole case of the Mineral Range Railroad Company, in the management of which the acts were commit-ted that Mr. Cass alleges are offences against the law. The issuing of bonds of the company that were not authorized by the directors is the principal point in the charges. This is a felony in the State of Illinois. The case will be ready next week for the Tombs Police Court.

Mary Dowd, a servant, 19 years old, employed by Henry Peetsch of 409 East 114th street, was arrested resterday for stealing \$10 from her employer. On searching her in the police station \$124 was found in her possession. The officer who searched her said that she admitted having stolen the whole amount from her employer. Justice Welde held the accused in \$700 ball in the Harlem Court for trial.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting vesterday, ordered the dismissal upon charges of drunk-enness of Patrolmen Masterson of the Eldridge street squad, Gibson of the Charles street squad, and Murphy of the East Eighty-eighth street station.

Don't suffer from neuralgia while your druggist sells

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHARP GETS A NEW TRIAL THE SEVEN JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS UNANIMOUS.

He Will Get Out on Ball Within 48 Hours -His Wife Overloyed at the News, but the Old Man Wakes Up to Hear It with Apathy, and Drops Into a Dece Agata— O'Nell and McQuade Have a Turn Com-ing Now-No Such Luck for Jackse.

ALBANY, Nov. 29 .- Among the bundle of decisions handed down in the Court of Appeals this morning in the presence of a distinguished array of lawyers, among whom were Roscoe Conkling, W. Bourke Cockran, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, was the decision in the Sharp case. A moment later every one present knew that the Court of Appeals, by a unanimous vote, had overruled Judge Parrett and the General Term decision, sustained Judge Potter, reversed the conviction of Sharp, and

granted him a new trial.
Opinions were read by Judges Danforth and Peckham. Judge Danforth's is devoted chiefly to the proposition that Sharp's rights were infringed on by the use against him on his trial of the testimony he gave under his subporns as a witness before the Senate committee that investigated the Broadway bribery. In his preliminary remarks Judge Danforth

says of the evidence in the case:

"Direct evidence was given from which a jury might find that Fullgraff had in fact been bribed, and other evidence altogether of a circumstantial character and by no means conclusive, but sufficient, as the jury have said by their verdict, to warrant a finding that Sharp was concerned in the commission of the crime. and therefore guilty of the offence charged. Exceptions were taken in behalf of the de-fendant to several decisions of the trial court in admitting against his objection certain items of testimony which it is conceded were material, and without which it is claimed by the appellant a conviction could not or might not have been obtained."

Of Sharp's testimony before the Senate Committee. Judge Danforth says that the prosecu-tion described it as irrefutable evidence of his complicity in the bribery. The defence objected to its reception. Section 79 of the Penal Code declares:

1. A person offending against any provision of say

toregoing section of this code relating to bribery is competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and locality upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or investigation in the same manper as any other person. 2. But the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the

person so testifying.

3. A person so testifying to the giving of a bribe which has been accepted shall not thereafter be liable to indict ment, prosecution, or punishment for that bribery, and may plead or prove the giving of testimony accordingly.

By a subsequent section-712 of the Pena

Code-these provisions are so modified as not to permit such evidence being proved against the witness upon any charge of perjury committed on such examination. The first question upon this appeal is as to the meaning and spirit of the statute contained in this section (section 79). The appellant con-tends that by it the disclosures made by him before the Senate committee were privileged

and could not be used against him on the tria

If a witness object to a question on the ground that an answer would criminate himself, he must allege, in substance, that his answer, if repeated as his admission on his own trial, would tend to prove him guity of a criminal offence. If the case is so situated that a repetition of it on a prosecution against him is impossible, as where it is forbidden by a positive statute, have seen no authority which holds or intimates that the witness is privileged.

is privileged.

It follows from the decision then rendered that the provision of the code which embodies the same conditions as these then under consideration is in no sense regunant to the Constitution.

2. Was the testimony of Sharp given of his own will or by compaision?

To make out that Sharp testified voluntarily the presecution maintains that the Senate candition that the Senate committee hed no power to compel Sharp to testify. As to that Judge Danforth says that there is nothing in the record to support this position, and that on the trial the prosecution in no way questioned the due appointment of the committee or its powers. It is too late to do that in the Court of Appeals. Moreover, the decision in the case of the People ex rel. McDonald vs. Keeler (99 N. Y., 463) establishes, so far as this Court is concerned, that the Senate had constitutional power to pass the resolution, and that its committee was authorized to carry it into effect. This was a Senate investigation of the Department of Public Works on newspaper charges of fraud. In this case the witness was committed for contempt for refusing to answer questions, and the authority of the committee was authority of the committee was affirmed by the highest court. The Senate committee on Sharp's case had authority, and the respondents must find elsewhere reasons, if there are any, in support of the proposition that Sharp was a willing witness.

To that end it is further said that Sharp, by not asserting his privilege, waived it. But it is enough if he was obliged by law to answer the inquiry, and he could not be required, in order to gain the indemnity which the same law afforded to go through the formality of an objection of protest which, however made, would be useless. In the flackiev case the witness did pad his privilege but it was of no avail. We was also and alministive to the law is a subjection of protest which however had, no easier to go it in the course of a court of the provisions of section 79 of the whole truth, and one answering in